

PRINTING OFFICE PLACES

Gorman Filled Two Hundred, and Richardson Seventy-five.

MONOPOLY OF APPOINTMENTS

Proof Reader Benedict Gives Some Interesting Testimony Before the Senate Civil Service Committee. Commissioner Butterworth Argues in Favor of the Law.

The investigation of the working of the civil service reform law was continued yesterday by the Senate committee, and the members of the Civil Service Commission being present for the first time.

In response to a request from Chairman Fitchard Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson laid before the committee in the form of a communication some very interesting facts.

There are, he says, 3,502 officers and employees in the internal revenue service outside of the bureau, 3,188 of whom have been classified under recent revisions of the civil service rules. Of this 3,188 officers and employees of the bureau 129 are now classified, making a total classified force of 3,317 out of a total force of 3,502.

The unclassified force, amounting to 115 persons, consists of the commissaries, the 63 collectors of internal revenue, and 52 deputy collectors receiving \$300 or less per annum.

With respect to the working of the rules, Mr. Wilson says, it is believed that some amendments might be made with advantage to the service. Rule 6 should be modified so as to increase the number of excepted places in the internal revenue service. The position of chief deputy and cashier should be excepted in every district and in the larger revenue-producing districts, where the collection of duties amounts to five millions annually, the collector should have the unrestricted choice of a larger number of his subordinates. This recommendation is based upon the recognition of responsibility as a valuable principle in the management of government affairs, one which, too wide an extension of the competitive system will tend to eliminate. In all branches of the service any position the duties of which are necessarily confidential should be filled by personal selection on the part of the officer between whom and the appointee such confidential relations exist.

Commissioner Wilson also recommends the addition to the list of excepted places of all deputies employed exclusively in the sale of stamps, and that the number of excepted places in each district be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is in a position to estimate the imperative needs of the several districts in this regard. He also recommends that Rule 9 be modified, so that vacancies caused by death or resignation, and places established by the allowance of additional force, may be also filled in the discretion of the nominating officer by the reinstatement of former employees separated from the service through no fault of their own, without regard to the length of time the person recommended for reinstatement has been separated from the service. Training counts for much in the internal revenue service, and in many cases better results would be secured by the restoration of ex-employees formerly in the service than by selections from the eligible lists. There does not appear to be any good business reason why the term of eligibility of persons specially fitted by experience and training for the work in hand should be arbitrarily limited to one year. An official record of faithful and valuable service covering a number of years, as a basis of eligibility for reappointment, would be in accord with the principle of the probationary term, and no officer with practical experience in administrative work can doubt the value to the service of a rule making such reappointments permissible.

Acting Commissioner Wilson does not recommend that the civil service law be repealed or amended. The merit system, he says, is a valuable one. With suitable modifications of existing rules the law can be brought into harmony with good sense and good administration. Mr. Wilson suggests a provision of law, either as an amendment or an independent measure, fixing a term of office for all classified employees of the government, so that each appointee, after successfully passing his probationary term, shall be appointed for a term of years not less than four, or more than eight, and shall not be removable, except for delinquency or misconduct, during such term. The witnesses of the committee, however, are of the opinion that the law should be made so that the term of office of the appointing officer, for reappointment, on the expiration of the term of office thus fixed, their eligibility for reappointment to be determined by their official records. Under such a law it would be possible to weed out incapables from the service at the end of a fixed time, while the hope of reappointment would be a greater stimulus than is now afforded to zealous performance of duty and progressive efficiency on the part of the competent. Such amendments would also relieve the civil service law of the criticism attaching to it in the minds of many, that it creates a life tenure in the classified service, contrary to the will of the people and the genius of our institutions.

Some of the ironical rules of the commission are said to have been more hurtful than helpful to the reform, and have not been in the interest of good service. A literalization of the rules, combined with a thoroughly non-partisan application of them, would constitute a more serious obstacle to the reform than the law itself. Commissioner of Patents Butterworth, in a letter to the chairman, said that in his judgment the law should not be repealed. It was a salutary law, and its influence was to raise a political contest about the place of a man in the government. Under its operation clerkships in the public service, and a vast number of other positions, have ceased to be mere political junk, to be used by politicians to pay for partisan service, often corruptly rendered. It would be disastrous to good government to return to the old spoils system, which had become a stench in the nostrils of every lover of honest and capable administration.

Still, Mr. Butterworth says, he is convinced that the rules should be restricted and modified, so as to operate as originally intended by the friends and advocates of reform in the civil service, who sought practical results in administration, rather than to adopt or experiment with theories, which, under the form of government, will prove of little or no benefit to the public service, because life tenure in office is offensive to our people.

Mr. Butterworth says that the idea that three gentlemen outside of and in no wise charged with the responsibility of the administration of a department of the government, no matter how earnest and well-disposed, can by any examination better select a private secretary, a chief clerk, or chief of division or other executive officer, for the chief of the Secretary or the Commissioner in charge of a bureau, and who sustain confidential relations to them, than the head of the department, is, on its face, and for obvious reasons, absurd.

Mr. Butterworth calls attention to the fact that the civil service law did not rise

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so high as to engulf private secretaries, chief clerks, financial clerks, chiefs of divisions and the entire executive and administrative official force of departments, until, by dismissals, reductions, promotions, transfers and appointments, each head of a department had these offices filled so as to control and direct the force employed in the policy of the Administration, a part of which they were, and these appointments having been made, and made, as appears, from a partisan standpoint, the appointees were, by an order of their President, permanently installed in place to aid in promoting the policy of an Administration they were unable to defeat, and to become the confidential advisers and executive officers of those with whom they were confessedly not in touch or sympathy.

Mr. Butterworth continues rather sarcastically as follows:

"If the order by which this was done had been promulgated before the official shaking up in the several departments it might have escaped the suspicion of being partisan and lacking a trace of the leave these civil service reformers."

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Almont Barnes, formerly an employee in this statistical bureau of the Agricultural Department, told the committee of the working of the law under Secretary Morton, and called special attention to certain alleged violations of the law in the appointment of clerks. Barnes, himself resigned, but was reinstated in 1891, but resigned again in 1893, because he saw that his superiors "wanted his place more than he wanted his." After he had been out some time, and the department learned what character of work he had been doing he was asked to return and finish it as a per diem employee. This he refused to do.

William Berton Nassau was then appointed to do the work, which was completed with the least delay. He was, according to this witness, appointed at \$7 a day, and then made head of the section at \$2,400, and subsequently promoted to \$2,500 a year. Mr. Barnes said he proposed to resign, but the section was so full of clerks that the law could not be brought into harmony with good sense and good administration. Mr. Wilson suggests a provision of law, either as an amendment or an independent measure, fixing a term of office for all classified employees of the government, so that each appointee, after successfully passing his probationary term, shall be appointed for a term of years not less than four, or more than eight, and shall not be removable, except for delinquency or misconduct, during such term.

Another alleged irregularity was noted by the appointment of James L. Watkins to investigate some questions relating to the cotton-growing industry, and who was later on put in the classified service without an examination at \$1,800 a year. The case of George D. Skinner was given particular prominence by the witnesses. He was appointed to the position of chief of the printing office of the Agricultural Department, was put under the control of the Public Printer and in the classified service, Skinner was put in charge of the office. Skinner was not a citizen of the United States, and was permitted to take a non-citizen's examination. When the alien birth of the man was brought to Secretary Morton's attention, Mr. Barnes said that official statement made no difference. When the department printing office was put under the main office, the law was not violated. Mr. Barnes said that official statement made no difference. When the department printing office was put under the main office, the law was not violated.

Albert Baker, now a clerk in the Government Printing Office and formerly private secretary to Public Printer Benedict, gave testimony as to the working of the civil service reform law in the Printing Office. The boards of examiners appointed from the various branches of the trades in the office, in an advisory capacity, were, he said, selected equally from the two political parties. He was not a member of either, but he held a full meeting of the board on the questions prepared by the Civil Service Commission.

In answer to a direct question, Mr. Baker, who had had ten years' experience in the office, said the class of employees supplied through the commission was very good. Only ten of those so appointed had to be dropped during their probationary period on account of inefficiency. A statement prepared by the Typographical Union showed that under the old system any where from 50 to 400 had been dismissed a year, and only 25 a year since the extension of the civil service reform law to the Printing Office.

"Do you, then, get better men under the merit system?" asked Senator Elkins. Mr. Baker preferred not to express an opinion, but upon being pressed, replied: "The results are in favor of the civil service reform plan."

When asked if a non-union man could be appointed, Mr. Baker replied that a recommendation would be a discordant element in the division to which he might be assigned. He might get in under the civil service law, but added Mr. Baker, "Non-union men have been dropped out, as the records show, for incompetency."

"Can a man who is not a member of the

Mr. J. L. Kennedy followed Mr. Benedict. He called attention to the statement of Public Printer Benedict in his report that the civil service appointments averaged as high as 90 per cent. better appointments, whereas, Mr. Harold Benedict has said they were 50 per cent. better than appointments.

Mr. Kennedy insisted that the civil service law did not protect officeholders. He believed the examinations should be entirely practical and should not go into the scholastic attainments. The witness was asked if a man could be a good compositor and not pass the civil service examination. Mr. Kennedy replied affirmatively. There was some amusement at the witness' remarks concerning a rule prohibiting the classification of "workmen." "If the committee desires me to give a definition of the word 'workmen' to Webster, Worcester, and the Century dictionary, I will do so."

"That is not at all necessary," answered Senator Elkins. This did not quench the witness, however.

"I would suggest to the committee that they look up the definition themselves and note the meaning of the word in connection with the civil service law."

Superintendent August W. Machen, of the postoffice free delivery system, was called to the stand, he desiring to reply to certain charges made by Mr. Hill against his office concerning the employment of the postoffice inspectors. Mr. Machen called the attention of the committee to a Congressional Record reference to the record of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Machen was appointed in 1886 as assistant postmaster at Toledo. On August 29, 1893, he was made superintendent of the free delivery system at Toledo when he and First Assistant Postmaster General Jones came into office there were pending a large number of overtime claims. Up to that time Congress had appropriated over \$3,000,000 to meet these claims. It was discovered that carriers were reporting eight hours' work yet doing overtime and covering it up to later on be able to file a claim for overtime. Their trip reports would show eight hours, yet if they filed a claim they could not prove the same. It was determined by the department to send out confidential agents to ascertain the truth as to the conduct of the carriers and the postmasters.

At the time Mr. Machen reported the number of secret agents there were ten Republicans and forty Democrats on the "inspector list." The average expenses of the men were \$9.25 per day, including railroad fare, said the witness. Mr. Machen denied that Chief Agent Bellman's expenses were \$17 per day. In reality, his average for a year was \$5.39.

Referring to Mr. Hill's charge that the inspectors were employed for political reasons, the witness, Mr. Machen, spoke of an examination into the management of the Philadelphia postoffice, where, upon a report of the inspector, the force was reduced, 100 men, creating a considerable saving.

Some of these men were removed until after a fair hearing before the department. Mr. Machen offered a statement showing that in response to a call for the political complexion of certain postmasters 316 were Democrats, 229 Republicans, 1 Populist, and 3 unknown.

Concerning the charge made by Mr. Hill that he was sent to New York for political reasons, Mr. Machen said: "I deny that I sent him there for any such purposes. The charge was utterly false. I did send four men with him to investigate a complaint, but they have since informed me that Mr. Hill did nothing, he being drunk nearly all the time."

Commissioner Procter referred to an assertion by Mr. Hill that his examination papers had been extracted from the Civil Service Commission, and asked Mr. Machen whether that paper had not been called for by the Postoffice Department to learn of Mr. Hill's record. Mr. Machen answered affirmatively.

Senator Pritchard—Do you know why Mr. Hill was discharged?

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "and his conduct in examination of overtime claims."

"What was the nature of his conspiracy?"

"Well, he tried open drawers, withdrew papers and examined waste-baskets. He became suspicious of him and placed two inspectors to run him down. This did so, and in fact, run down three—Hill, Sullivan and Bright, who were all together," answered Mr. Machen.

"But what was the real nature of his conspiracy?" insisted Senator Pritchard.

"The charge was that Mr. Hill had extracted a personal letter from a desk, which, without explanation, looked compromising."

"I refer to the charges that I assessed inspectors for political purposes," said Mr. Machen. "The witness did nothing of the kind. There were some agents who, while in Chicago, got together and decided to make a donation to the Campbell campaign fund."

"To understand this you must know that the agents' personal letters were sent to the department to be forwarded to as Mr. Benedict had three years' experience in the office, and he guarded particularly against having incompetent men."

Senator Pritchard thought that a good plan would be to have all of all employees of the Printing Office, showing the political complexion of the appointees.

Mr. Benedict admitted that such was the case, and said that he knew of one employee kept there for a long time.

Senator Pritchard said: "Will you give me the name of some Senator who kept a man there?"

"Yes, Senator Blount."

"Whom did he insist on keeping there?"

"I cannot recall his name, but I know of the circumstance."

"What year was that?" inquired Senator Pritchard.

"In 1892," replied the witness.

"Who was then Public Printer?"

"Mr. Rogers."

"Did Mr. Palmer have any incompetent men appointed and retained?"

"Well, there were a number of incompetent men in the office during his term of office."

Mr. Benedict was unable to say just what proportion.

The Senator inquired whether Public Printer Benedict ever retained incompetent men, and if so, what proportion. The witness admitted that such was the case, and said that he knew of one employee kept there for a long time.

Senator Pritchard asked about the political complexion of the discharged men.

"I should infer," answered the witness, "that they were pretty generally Republicans."

"Then the Republicans were considerably in the minority?"

"Yes, about 40 per cent."

Senator Elkins—You say a great many men were appointed at the request of Senators. Did you ever know of a Senator having more than two or three appointees?

"Yes, sir; more than that."

"How many more?"

"Well, when Mr. Palmer wanted to retain the good will of Democrats I think there was as many as twenty-five men credited to Congressman James D. Richardson."

"Well, let us know who else," suggested Senator Elkins. "Were there any men on the other side of the House?"

"Oh, yes; there was Senator Gorman."

"How many did he have?"

"Something like 200." There was considerable laughter at this.

"Where did he keep them all—in Maryland?"

"Well, he backed a great many district men."

Goldenberg's Store News.

Goldenberg's Store News.

Goldenberg's Store News.

Aside from the noise from hammering and falling of bricks, which is heard in the building next door, there is no indication yet in the store of any rebuilding, but in a few weeks that dividing wall will be torn out, and then you'll see it.

It puzzled us at first how we would manage to give up so much selling space—where we'd put the stocks that are located in this vicinity. You helped us out of the "muddle" by taking them away. There's certainly no place in the store for these departments as they stand even today, and that's why the reductions—the slaughtering of prices—continues—to move the greater portion of these stocks, so that when the walls come down they will be small enough to share the limited quarters of other departments.

We want you to understand us perfectly. We haven't hatched up this

Annexation Sale

just to have a sale. It is perfectly legitimate. We've got to reduce some of the stocks, and we've taken the "sacrifice way" of doing it. We lose a pile of money, but we get a lot of people here—make them friends of the store—and get the stocks out of the way.

Such a sale of mattings

as starts here Monday upsets all previous offerings ever made by anybody anywhere.

When we bought this immense lot of mattings we didn't think we'd need the part of the store they occupy. But here they are—come yesterday—and just see how we've slaughtered them.

115 rolls China seamless matting, in very desirable patterns, to go at the ridiculous price of

9 cents a yard.

182 rolls of fine heavy China matting—seamless and extra good patterns—to go at the record-breaking price of

14 cents a yard.

Basement—elevators

Greatest of shirt waist sales

started here yesterday, when several hundred dozen of the celebrated "Albion" brand waist went on sale at not much more than half price. The lot comes direct from the maker—are the most perfect fitting waist made—are in the most desirable patterns, and in every size from 32 up. In the lot are

—fine figured lawns,
—handsome of creosettes,
—protectors of percales,
and they're going at such ridiculous prices as these:

Those waists worth 50c go for 30c
Those waists worth 75c go for 40c
Those waists worth \$1 and \$1.25 go for 60c

Wonderful Towel Values.

We have bought of an importer three lines towels, and we've secured them very, very cheap.

46 dozen heavy all-linen huck towels—19 by 38 inches—usual 15c each—

11c each.

31 dozen bleached Turkish towels—25 by 54 inches—usual 25c each—

17c each.

20 dozen very fine all-linen huck towels—handsome pattern—50c anywhere you go—

33c each.

Notion Specials.

Shir-stitched whalebone casing for 1c yard.

All-rib room binding—9 yards in a piece, for 7c piece.

Safety hooks and eyes—2 dozen on a card, for 1c card.

French darning cotton—all colors, for 2c ball.

10c quality French whalebones for 4c dozen.

50c-yard spools cotton for 3c spool.

Kleinert's 12c unstamped dress shields for 6c pair.

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skinner Procter, "that under the old rules of appointment a barkeeper—"

"I am not a barkeeper," interrupted Capt. Howlett.

"No, I did not mean that," said Mr. Procter. "I mean that such men, barkeepers, politicians and inexperienced men became superintendents of construction."

Capt. Howlett thought the commission should have asked concerning the quality of the eyes as to determining the color of the character and merit. The witness concluded the hearing, and the committee adjourned until next Saturday.

THE DUCHESS D'ALENCON.

Her Romance With Ludwig II of Bavaria.

The death of the Duchess d'Alencon in the fatal disaster recalls some interesting facts in the life of this extraordinary woman. She was a daughter of the Archduke Maximilian, of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, a side-line of the royal house of Bavaria. The Archduke Maximilian was very democratic to his character and manner, and insisted upon educating his children on a democratic plan. So unconventional was his method that it shocked Munich, and both he and his family were most unpopular with the people.

Besides Sophie, the late Duchess d'Alencon, there are several children of the Archduke Maximilian, of whom Elizabeth, the Empress of Austria, and Carl Theodor, the famous physician, oculist, and philanthropist, are the most widely known.

All her life, however, for some reason or other, have attracted the attention of Europe at some time. The Empress of Austria was regarded long as the best woman in Austria. She was a beautiful woman, and the Viennese still remember her tall, little form on a Hungarian throne, surrounded by the aristocracy of Vienna, or participating with the Hungarian nobles in a steeplechase. The Archduke Carl Theodor, of Bavaria, high up in the Bavarian Alps, maintains a hospital and clinic on the shores of the lovely Tegernsee, to which he devotes all his time and attention. He is regarded as one of the best oculists in Europe, and his own services, as well as those of his assistants, are rendered gratuitously.

But neither the Empress of Austria nor the Archduke Carl Theodor has attained to the celebrity of their sister Sophie, for she forfeited a kingdom and on the eve of her marriage to a King lost the crown because of her frivolous flirtation with a young officer. The Princess Sophie was born in 1847, and at the age of nineteen was the most beautiful woman at the Bavarian court. Like her sister, the Empress, she had a magnificent figure, dark eyes and black hair. At this time Ludwig II was King of Bavaria, being then twenty-one years of age. The King was of romantic and idealistic nature, and was a great lover of art, and one of Wagner's most enthusiastic admirers and protectors. His love of Wagner's music amounted almost to a passion. In this the Princess Sophie sympathized with the King. The common interest in music attracted them to each other, and soon the King became the constant companion of his cousin. It was not long before the court perceived that the King was deeply attached to Sophie, and that she seemed to reciprocate his affection. The enthusiasm, in which he devoted all his time and days of his first love. He was extremely happy, and wrote to his fiancée letters of the deepest tenderness and affection. The princess was in the habit of turning these letters over to her father, and thus the King's love letters fell into the hands of unscrupulous courtiers. One of them is addressed "To My Dearest Elsa" and is signed "Lohengrin."

Great was the preparation made for the

royal nuptials. It was the ambition of the King to make it the greatest royal wedding of modern times. He was during all his life most lavish in his expenditures, and a great lover of display. His castles are monuments of prodigality. All Munich was to celebrate the wedding, and the crowned heads of Europe were to send pomp to the occasion by their presence. While the preparations were proceeding on a great scale, the King, without a word of warning, suddenly left Munich, and accompanied by two servants, went to the castle of Starnberg Lake. Soon afterward it was announced that the King had broken the engagement. At that time only very few knew the true reason for the King's action, and these few were so nearly concerned in the shipwreck of royal love that they were most careful to guard the secret.

The wedding had been set for August 25, 1867, the date which was also the birthday of the King. Ludwig, however, forbade any celebration of the anniversary, and spent the entire day in the solitude of the Bavarian Alps. Only a few days before he had written to the Princess Sophie: "I thought I had your heart, but I know I never possessed it. You want my hand, but you care nothing for my heart. My hand and my throne go only with my heart. She who is to be my queen must love me truly. Farewell."

The rumors first whispered as to the cause of this love tragedy at the Bavarian court, have since the death of the King, been proved historical fact. While the King paid his devotion to the princess, and while she simulated affection for him, she secretly maintained a desperate flirtation with a handsome young officer named Hansstaengl. Young Hansstaengl was a son of a Comptroller Hansstaengl, one of the most powerful men of Bavaria. So deep was the King's love for the princess, and so true that she gave to him some of her most costly jewelry, and the discovery of these gifts led to the disclosure of Sophie's unfaithfulness. She was obliged to leave the court. Soon afterward she married the Duke of Alton. King Ludwig became a woman hater. He had lost all faith in the sex.

On June 16, 1886, King Ludwig committed suicide in Starnberg lake. The death of her cousin deeply affected Sophie. She became mentally unbalanced and spent a number of years in an asylum at Gratz in Austria.—New York Herald.

A COOL SWED.

Hair-Breadth Escapes Had No Effect on Him.

One afternoon last summer I was standing on the great Suspension Bridge just below Niagara Falls looking at the great object and admiring the wonderful colors of the green and blue river 200 feet below.

Several workmen were engaged in painting the bridge, and I became interested in their operations. It required no little engineering skill to rig up an apparatus by which to enable a painter to traverse the giant gny rope cables which radiate from the center of the bridge, fan-shape, toward either end.

The structure, a painter's platform four feet square was suspended from one of the cables by a trolley arrangement, a grooved wheel running on the cable. By means of a rope attached to this wheel a man on the bridge could draw the platform from the river bank—the terminus of the cable—to the bridge above, and as the platform passed along the cable a workman sitting on a common chair on the platform would paint the great iron rope above his head and behind the trolley wheel.

I was especially interested in the work of a Swede, who perched on a small platform, was painting one of the Canadian braces. He had begun at the end of the cable on the Canadian shore, far below, and had been pulled up the cable's steep incline

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30-inch Colons d'indes—warranted fast color—prettiest and newest of figures and stripes—cut from 12 1/2c to

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New lappet lawns in the very newest patterns—including the red and navy blue—lots—has been 15c—to go for

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Fine imported Indian dimities in beautiful pink, heliotrope, black and white patterns—one of the very finest imports—and regularly sold for 25c—to go for

12 1/2c yard.

Imported figured and plain organdies—the newest and most exquisite design—which has sold all season for 25c, and for which others have asked 37 1/2c—to go for

19c yard.

32-inch imported grass linen hosiery—has been 25c—to go for

15c yard.

White Goods Cut.

Plain and sheer white India lilies—the 12 1/2c sort, for

7 1/2c yard.

Striped white India dimitie—the 12 1/2c sort, for

8 1/2c yard.

Heavy plain white duck—the regular 12 1/2c value, for

9 1/2c yard.

English longcloth—in 12-yard pieces, for

98c piece.

Fine white Persian lawns—the regular 25c sort, for a day,

15c yard.

Imported black dotted white Swiss—the regular 30c sort, for

25c yard.

Admirals in Washington.